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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/342,408	06/28/1999	PING-WEN ONG	12	6490
7590	07/26/2005		EXAMINER	
RYAN MASON & LEWIS, LLP 1300 POST ROAD, SUITE 205 FAIRFIELD,, CT 06430			HUYNH, THU V	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 07/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/342,408	ONG, PING-WEN
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Thu V Huynh	2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 April 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: RCE and amendment filed on 04/22/05 to application filed on 06/28/1999.
2. Claims 1, 9, 12-13, 21 and 24-25 are amended.
3. Claims 1-25 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 13, and 25 are independent claims.
4. The previous rejections have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.
5. There are two independent sets of rejection as suggested by the decision from the board after the appeal that the combination of Sawashima **or** Kolb-Proust Archive teaches variable timestamp. First set starts at page 3, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Sawashima, Archive97, Libertarian and Fogg. Second set starts at page 14, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Kolb-Proust Archive, Archive97, Libertarian and Fogg.

Claim Objections

6. Claims 4, 9, 11, 16, 21, 23 are objected to because of the following informalities: dependent claims 4, 9, 11, 16, 21, 23 recite “said variable time stamp”, however the independent claim of such dependent claim recite “a variable time-stamp”. This is inconsistent in the claims. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

(b) This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. **Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-9, 13-15, 17-18, 20-21, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa, US 5,991,773, filed 04/1997, in view of Sawashima et al., US 5,946,699 filed 08/1997, “Building a digital library for the future” print out (hereinafter Archive97) is surfed using <http://www.archive.org>, published 01/26/1997, pages 1-21, “Welcome to The Libertarian Web!” print out (hereinafter Libertarian) is surfed using <http://www.archive.org>, published 11/09/1996, pages 1-11, and Fogg et al., US 6,163,778, filed 02/06/1998.**

(Archive provides a service that allows people to visit archived versions of Web sites. Visitors to the Wayback Machine can type in a URL, select a date range, and then begin surfing on an archived version of the Web. Imagine surfing circa 1999 and looking at all the Y2K hype, or revisiting an older version of your favorite Web site. “Building a digital library for the furture” print out is surfed using <http://www.archive.org>. A list of web versions of “www.archive.org” is displayed. Selecting “Jan 26, 1997” link, this will take you back to “www.archive.org” web site that show the “www.archive.org” was look and was archived on 01/26/1997. Archive97 allows the user to visit archived web sites on 1996 by accessing link “The ’96 US Presidential Election Web Archive” (Archive97, pages 7-8), a list of hyperlinks represent archived web sites in 1996 (Archive97, page 9) are displayed).

Regarding independent claim 1, Tagawa teaches the steps of:

- receiving a request for an electronic document, said request including a time-stamp (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20, receiving an Uniform Resource Locator (URL) request including a variable time stamp indicating a time creating version from terminal unit via network);
- identifying versions of said electronic document corresponding to said time-stamp (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20); and
- obtaining a version of electronic documents identified by said time-stamp (Tagawa, col.9, lines 50-66).

Tagawa does not explicitly disclose variable time-stamp; and updating, in response to said request, one or more embedded hyperlinks in each of at least two of said two or more obtained versions of said electronic document to include a timestamp based on a requested timestamp.

Sawashima teaches data can be accessed using a date range as a variable time-stamp to obtaining two or more of versions of electronic documents identified by said variable time-stamp (Swashima, col.13, lines 15-19).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Sawashima and Tagawa to modify the document access device of Tagawa to include a variable time-stamp as taught by Sawashima. The combination would have allowed the artisan to access a plurality of document versions in Tagawa without having to use the forward and reverse history buttons. Therefore it would have been obvious to

the artisan to replace the fixed timestamp of Tagawa with a variable time-stamp as taught by Sawashima.

Archive97 teaches the step of:

- receiving a request for one of versions of said electronic document, said request including a timestamp indicating a time of said version (Archive97, page 9, lines 21, "The Libertarian Web" hyperlink; page 11, "properties" box indicates the address of "The Libertarian Web" hyperlink ; and page 12, address URL is shown when put the cursor on link "The Libertarian Web". Archive97 teaches receiving a request for "The Libertarian Web" electronic document that has been archived in 1996 by clicking on "The Libertarian Web" hyperlink to browse The Libertarian web page through a browser, said request including a time-stamp "pres96" in its address); and
- modifying a version of an electronic document to update embedded hyperlinks in said version of said electronic document to include a timestamp based on a requested timestamp (Archive97, page 15, line 3, "Introductory Document" hyperlink, Properties box indicates the address of "Introductory Document" hyperlink, and page 16, address URL is shown when put the cursor on link "Introductory Documents"; or page 17, line 7, "Publications" hyperlink; "Properties" box indicates the address of "Publication" hyperlink, and page 18, address URL is shown when put the cursor on "Publications" hyperlink. Archive97 teaches modifying the web page "Welcome to The Libertarian Web!" (page 15, lines 1-2) to update embedded hyperlinks "Introductory Document" and Publication to incorporating time-stamp "pres96" in "Introductory Document" hyperlink address).

It is noted that the "Introductory Documents" embedded hyperlink in the original "Welcome to The Libertarian Web!" web page does not have time-stamp "pres96" in the "Introductory Document" hyperlink address (Libertarian, page 9, "Properties" box indicates the address of "Introductory Documents" hyperlink; and page 11, address URL is shown when put the cursor on "Introductory Documents" hyperlink).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have recognized Archive97 modifies "Welcome to The Libertarian Web!" web page to update embedded hyperlinks by incorporating a time-stamp, such as "pres96".

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Archive97 into Tagawa and Sawashima to include "pres96" is a time-stamp indicating a creation time of the requested webpages/documents as well as the embedded hyperlinks in the requested webpages/documents, since the combination would have provided the requested webpages/document which includes embedded links that lead the user to the same timestamp of the requested webpages/document.

Archive97 does not explicitly disclose embedded hyperlinks are statically or dynamically updated.

Fogg teaches dynamically updating, in response to user request of a web document, one or more embedded hyperlinks (Fogg, fig. 10, col.11, lines 4-12; modifying the requested web page by updating each embedded hyperlink in the request web page to include an indication of link viability before sending the requested web page to the user).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Fogg and Archive97 to provide techniques for updating

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embedded hyperlinks, since the combination would have allowed to update the embedded hyperlinks to include the timestamps in real time as Fogg disclosed, “modified page is delivered 1004 to the client for display, optionally in real time … performed on the fly without any noticeable delay …”.

Regarding dependent claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa teaches wherein an address identifying said electronic document includes said time-stamp (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20 and col.10, lines 47-49, URL address includes time stamp 950910).

Regarding dependent claim 3, which is dependent on claim 2. Tagawa teaches wherein said address is a Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20 and col.10, lines 47-49, requesting address includes time stamp 950910 is Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”)).

Regarding dependent claim 5, which is dependent on claim 1. Tagawa teaches wherein said request is specified using a browser (Tagawa, col.5, lines 5-30; and col.6, lines 10-17, wherein end user send GET URL request to a server for desired web document; and the requested document is sent through HTTP protocol and displayed on the terminal of the user).

Regarding dependent claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1. Tagawa teaches wherein said request includes a relative time stamp (Tagawa, col.7, lines 28-30).

Regarding dependent claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1. However, Tagawa does not explicitly disclose wherein said variable time-stamp includes a date range.

Sawashima teaches performing search for data within the time range designated by the user (Swashima, col.2, lines 59-61; col.11, lines 44-51; col.13, lines 15-19).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Sawashima and Tagawa to provide many ways for the users to specify their request, since this would have allowed a user requests electronic document/documents or version/versions of electronic document with a specific time or a time range.

Regarding dependent claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1. Tagawa does not explicitly teach displaying a list of web resources that satisfy said variable time stamp. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim 1, the combination of Tagawa and Sawashima teaches that a user is able to request versions of electronic document within a date range in a network environment as explained above.

Sawashima teaches performing search for data within the time range designated by the user (Swashima, col.2, lines 59-61; col.11, lines 44-51; col.13, lines 15-19). Sawashima also teaches transferring search results that satisfy the search request to the requested users (Sawashima, col.11, lines 44-55).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Sawashima and Tagawa to provide the user a list of web

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resources/versions of an electronic document that satisfy a request for these resources/versions of an electronic document within a time range.

Regarding independent claim 13, claim 13 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale. Tagawa in view of Sawashima, Archive97, Libertarian, Fogg teach the method of claim 1 as explained above. This inherently disclose that Tagawa's system must have a memory and processor to implement the method of claim 1, since the system is computer system and used on the web. Tagawa teaches the system have a memory for storing said multiple versions of said electronic document in an archive of electronic documents; and a processor operatively coupled to said memory (Tagawa, summary), said processor configured to performing method claim 1 as explained in claim 1 above.

Claims 14-15, 17-18, 20-21 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 2-3, 5-6, 8-9 respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 25 is for an article of manufacture comprising computer readable medium performing the method of claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale.

9. **Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Sawashima, Archive97, Libertarian, Fogg as applied to claims 3 and 15 above, and further in view of Kisor et al., US 5,978,847 filed 12/1996.**

Regarding dependent claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3. Tagawa does not explicitly disclose wherein said Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) has an associated request header for indicating said variable time stamp.

Kisor discloses that the URL has an associated request header for indicating a time stamp (Kisor, col.3, line 50 – col.4, line 20; and col.7, line 21-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kisor and Tagawa to allow the client to retrieve desired Web information based on the time stamp, since it would have helped to retrieve document using HTTP request in a network environment.

Claim 16 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 4, and is rejected under the same rationale.

10. **Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Sawashima, Archive97, Libertarian, Fogg as applied to claims 3 and 15 above, and further in view of Allard et al., US 5,991,802 filed 11/1996.**

Regarding dependent claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3. Tagawa does not explicitly disclose wherein said Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) has an associated request header for indicating said variable time stamp.

Allard discloses that the URL has an associated request header for indicating additional information about the request (Allard, col.1, lines 50-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Allard and Tagawa to allow the client to retrieve desired

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Web information based on the time stamp, since it would have allowed the user/client to pass additional information such as time stamp in the request header in a network environment.

Claim 16 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 4, and is rejected under the same rationale.

11. **Claims 7, 10 and 19, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Sawashima, Archive97, Libertarian, Fogg as applied to claims 1 and 13 above, and further in view of George, US 5,832,478, filed 03/1997.**

Regarding dependent claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach wherein said variable time-stamp includes a wildcard character.

However, it is well known in the art at the time the invention was made that the use of wild-card characters in a search request are useful for indicating unknown component in a search. As George discloses the wild-card characters are used to specify single or zero to many alphanumeric character in matching search string (George, col.2, lines 44-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined George and Tagawa to provide many ways to specify a search request, such as request a version/versions of an electronic document having specific or unknown time using wild-card characters, since using wild-card characters, such as '?' and '*' within the variable time-stamp would have been useful for indicating meaning in search request.

Regarding dependent claim 10, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach wherein said variable time-stamp can be utilized to identify a version of said electronic document having an unknown time.

However, it is well known in the art at the time the invention was made that the use of wild-card characters in a search request are useful for indicating unknown component in a search. As George discloses the wild-card characters are used to specify single or zero to many alphanumeric character in matching search string (George, col.2, lines 44-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined George and Tagawa to provide many ways to specify a search request, such as request a version/versions of an electronic document having specific or unknown time using wild-card characters, since using wild-card characters, such as ‘?’ and ‘*’ within the variable time-stamp would have been useful for indicating meaning in search request.

Claims 19 and 22 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 7 and 10, respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

12. **Claims 11 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Sawashima, Archive97, Libertarian, Fogg and further in view of George as applied to claims 10 and 22 above, and further in view of “Search the Kolb-Proust Archive Documents” (herein after Kolb-Proust Archive), <http://gateway.library.uiuc.edu/kolbp/Search1.html>, copyright 1997, pages 1-16.**

Regarding dependent claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim 10, the combination of Tagawa and George teaches that the users are able to request a version/versions of electronic document using wild-card characters in a network environment as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach the step of displaying a list of versions satisfying said variable time stamp.

Kolb-Proust Archive teaches displaying a list of documents that satisfy the date range (Kolb-Proust Archive, page 2-3).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kolb-Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide a list of versions that satisfy the search request, since it is common sense that the search results should be provided to the user.

Claim 23 is for a computer system performing the method of claims 11, and is rejected under the same rationale.

13. Claims 12 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa and George and further in view of Kolb-Proust Archive as applied to claims 11 and 23 above, and further in view of “How to Compose a Search” (herein after Compose Search), copyright 1997, pages 1-2.

Regarding dependent claim 12, which is dependent on claim 11, Tagawa, George, and Kolb-Proust Archive teach the limitations of claim 11 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly disclose the step of displaying a list of links in an order specified by a user.

Kolb-Proust Archive teaches display a list of links that satisfy the date range in a search result (Kolb-Proust Archive, pages 2-9, the search result includes 5 links (URLs), a document will be shown in page 8 when selecting a link in the search result).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kolb-Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide a list of links of web resources that satisfy the search request, since it is common sense that the search results should be provided to the user.

However, Kolb-Proust Archive does not explicitly disclose displaying a list of links *in an order specified by a user*.

Compose Search teaches sorting a list of search result that is specified by a user (Compose Search, page 2, second paragraph from the bottom).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Compose Search into Kolb_Proust Archive and Tagawa to organize the display of search result at the user's desires or needs, since Compose Search's sorting would have allowed the user to specify the display of the list of search result.

Claim 24 is for a computer system performing the method of claims 12, and is rejected under the same rationale.

14. **Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-9, 13-15, 17-18, 20-21, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa, US 5,991,773, filed 04/1997, in view of “Search the Kolb-Proust Archive Documents” (herein after Kolb-Proust Archive, <http://gateway.library.uiuc.edu/kolbp/Search1.html>, copyright 1997, pages 1-16, and “Building a digital library for**

the future" print out (hereinafter Archive97) is surfed using <http://www.archive.org>, published 01/26/1997, pages 1-21, "Welcome to The Libertarian Web!" print out (hereinafter Libertarian) is surfed using <http://www.archive.org>, published 11/09/1996, pages 1-11, and Fogg et al., US 6,163,778, filed 02/06/1998. (Archive provides a service that allows people to visit archived versions of Web sites. Visitors to the Wayback Machine can type in a URL, select a date range, and then begin surfing on an archived version of the Web. Imagine surfing circa 1999 and looking at all the Y2K hype, or revisiting an older version of your favorite Web site. "Building a digital library for the furture" print out is surfed using <http://www.archive.org>. A list of web versions of "www.archive.org" is displayed. Selecting "Jan 26, 1997" link, this will take you back to "www.archive.org" web site that show the "www.archive.org" was look and was archived on 01/26/1997. Archive97 allows the user to visit archived web sites on 1996 by accessing link "The '96 US Presidential Election Web Archive" (Archive97, pages 7-8), a list of hyperlinks represent archived web sites in 1996 (Archive97, page 9) are displayed).

Regarding independent claim 1, Tagawa teaches the steps of:

- receiving a request for an electronic document, said request including a time-stamp (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20, receiving an Uniform Resource Locator (URL) request including a variable time stamp indicating a time creating version from terminal unit via network);
- identifying versions of said electronic document corresponding to said time-stamp (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20); and

- obtaining a version of electronic documents identified by said time-stamp (Tagawa, col.9, lines 50-66).

Tagawa does not explicitly disclose variable time-stamp; and updating, in response to said request, one or more embedded hyperlinks in each of at least two of said two or more obtained versions of said electronic document to include a timestamp based on a requested timestamp.

Kolb-Proust Archive teaches performing search for electronic documents contain data within a time range designated by the user in the Internet to obtain two or more versions of electronic documents identified by said variable time-stamp (Kolb-Proust Archive, pages 1-2; the date range for searching for documents is clearly show on front page of the document, and the result of documents identified by said time range are displayed in page 3).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kolb_Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide many ways for users to specify their request, since this would have allowed a user requests an electronic document/documents or a version/versions of electronic document with a specific time or within a time range.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kolb_Proust Archive and Tagawa to modify the document access device of Tagawa to include a variable time-stamp as taught by Sawashima. The combination would have allowed the artisan to access a plurality of document versions in Tagawa without having to use the forward and reverse history buttons. Therefore it would have

been obvious to the artisan to replace the fixed timestamp of Tagawa with a variable time-stamp as taught by Kolb_Proust Archive.

Archive97 teaches the step of:

- receiving a request for one of versions of said electronic document, said request including a timestamp indicating a time of said version (Archive97, page 9, lines 21, "The Libertarian Web" hyperlink; page 11, "properties" box indicates the address of "The Libertarian Web" hyperlink ; and page 12, address URL is shown when put the cursor on link "The Libertarian Web". Archive97 teaches receiving a request for "The Libertarian Web" electronic document that has been archived in 1996 by clicking on "The Libertarian Web" hyperlink to browse The Libertarian web page through a browser, said request including a time-stamp "pres96" in its address); and
- modifying a version of an electronic document to update embedded hyperlinks in said version of said electronic document to include a timestamp based on a requested timestamp (Archive97, page 15, line 3, "Introductory Document" hyperlink, Properties box indicates the address of "Introductory Document" hyperlink, and page 16, address URL is shown when put the cursor on link "Introductory Documents"; or page 17, line 7, "Publications" hyperlink; "Properties" box indicates the address of "Publication" hyperlink, and page 18, address URL is shown when put the cursor on "Publications" hyperlink. Archive97 teaches modifying the web page "Welcome to The Libertarian Web!" (page 15, lines 1-2) to update embedded hyperlinks "Introductory Document" and Publication to incorporating time-stamp "pres96" in "Introductory Document" hyperlink address).

It is noted that the "Introductory Documents" embedded hyperlink in the original "Welcome to The Libertarian Web!" web page does not have time-stamp "pres96" in the "Introductory Document" hyperlink address (Libertarian, page 9, "Properties" box indicates the address of "Introductory Documents" hyperlink; and page 11, address URL is shown when put the cursor on "Introductory Documents" hyperlink).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have recognized Archive97 modifies "Welcome to The Libertarian Web!" web page to update embedded hyperlinks by incorporating a time-stamp, such as "pres96".

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Archive97 into Tagawa and Sawashima to include "pres96" is a time-stamp indicating a creation time of the requested webpages/documents as well as the embedded hyperlinks in the requested webpages/documents, since the combination would have provided the requested webpages/document which includes embedded links that lead the user to the same timestamp of the requested webpages/document.

Archive97 does not explicitly disclose embedded hyperlinks are statically or dynamically updated.

Fogg teaches dynamically updating, in response to user request of a web document, one or more embedded hyperlinks (Fogg, fig. 10, col.11, lines 4-12; modifying the requested web page by updating each embedded hyperlink in the request web page to include an indication of link viability before sending the requested web page to the user).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Fogg and Archive97 to provide techniques for updating

embedded hyperlinks, since the combination would have allowed to update the embedded hyperlinks to include the timestamps in real time as Fogg disclosed, “modified page is delivered 1004 to the client for display, optionally in real time ... performed on the fly without any noticeable delay ...”.

Regarding dependent claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa teaches wherein an address identifying said electronic document includes said time-stamp (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20 and col.10, lines 47-49, URL address includes time stamp 950910).

Regarding dependent claim 3, which is dependent on claim 2. Tagawa teaches wherein said address is a Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) (Tagawa, col.2, line 54 – col.3, line 20 and col.10, lines 47-49, requesting address includes time stamp 950910 is Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”)).

Regarding dependent claim 5, which is dependent on claim 1. Tagawa teaches wherein said request is specified using a browser (Tagawa, col.5, lines 5-30; and col.6, lines 10-17, wherein end user send GET URL request to a server for desired web document; and the requested document is sent through HTTP protocol and displayed on the terminal of the user).

Regarding dependent claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1. Tagawa teaches wherein said request includes a relative time stamp (Tagawa, col.7, lines 28-30).

Regarding dependent claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. However, Tagawa does not explicitly disclose wherein said variable time-stamp includes a date range.

Kolb-Proust Archive teaches performing search for electronic documents contain data within a time range designated by the user in the Internet (Kolb-Proust Archive, page 2 and page 8).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kolb_Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide many ways for users to specify their request, since this would have allowed a user requests an electronic document/documents or a version/versions of electronic document with a specific time or within a time range.

Regarding dependent claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach displaying a list of the web resources that satisfy said variable time stamp. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim 8, the combination of Kolb-Proust Archive and Tagawa teaches that the users are able to request a version/versions of electronic document within a date range in a network environment as explained above.

Kolb-Proust Archive also teaches displaying a list of web resources that satisfy the date range (Kolb-Proust Archive, page 2-3).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kolb-Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide a list of web resources that satisfy the search request, since it is common sense that the search results should be provided to the user.

Regarding independent claim 13, claim 13 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale. Tagawa in view of Sawashima, Archive97, Libertarian, Fogg teach the method of claim 1 as explained above. This inherently disclose that Tagawa's system must have a memory and processor to implement the method of claim 1, since the system is computer system and used on the web. Tagawa teaches the system have a memory for storing said multiple versions of said electronic document in an archive of electronic documents; and a processor operatively coupled to said memory (Tagawa, summary), said processor configured to performing method claim 1 as explained in claim 1 above.

Claims 14-15, 17-18, 20-21 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 2-3, 5-6, 8-9 respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 25 is for an article of manufacture comprising computer readable medium performing the method of claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale.

15. **Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Tagawa in view of Kolb-Proust Archive, Archive97, Libertarian and Fogg as applied to claims 3 and 15 above, and further in view of Kisor et al., US 5,978,847 filed 12/1996.

Regarding dependent claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3. Tagawa does not explicitly disclose wherein said Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) has an associated request header for indicating said variable time stamp.

Kisor discloses that the URL has an associated request header for indicating a time stamp (Kisor, col.3, line 50 – col.4, line 20; and col.7, line 21-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kisor and Tagawa to allow the client to retrieve desired Web information based on the time stamp, since it would have helped to retrieve document using HTTP request in a network environment.

Claim 16 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 4, and is rejected under the same rationale.

16. **Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Kolb-Proust Archive, Archive97, Libertarian and Fogg as applied to claims 3 and 15 above, and further in view of Allard et al., US 5,991,802 filed 11/1996.**

Regarding dependent claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3. Tagawa does not explicitly disclose wherein said Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”) has an associated request header for indicating said variable time stamp.

Allard discloses that the URL has an associated request header for indicating additional information about the request (Allard, col.1, lines 50-60).

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Allard and Tagawa to allow the client to retrieve desired Web information based on the time stamp, since it would have allowed the user/client to pass additional information such as time stamp in the request header in a network environment.

Claim 16 is for a computer system performing the method of claim 4, and is rejected under the same rationale.

17. **Claims 7, 10-11 and 19, 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Kolb-Proust Archive, Archive97, Libertarian and Fogg as applied to claims 1 and 13 above, and further in view of George, US 5,832,478, filed 03/1997.**

Regarding dependent claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach wherein said variable time-stamp includes a wildcard character.

However, it is well known in the art at the time the invention was made that the use of wild-card characters in a search request are useful for indicating unknown component in a search. As George discloses the wild-card characters are used to specify single or zero to many alphanumeric character in matching search string (George, col.2, lines 44-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined George and Tagawa to provide many ways to specify a search request, such as request a version/versions of an electronic document having specific or

unknown time using wild-card characters, since using wild-card characters, such as ‘?’ and ‘*’ within the variable time-stamp would have been useful for indicating meaning in search request.

Regarding dependent claim 10, which is dependent on claim 1, Tagawa teaches the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach wherein said variable time-stamp can be utilized to identify a version of said electronic document having an unknown time.

However, it is well known in the art at the time the invention was made that the use of wild-card characters in a search request are useful for indicating unknown component in a search. As George discloses the wild-card characters are used to specify single or zero to many alphanumeric character in matching search string (George, col.2, lines 44-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined George and Tagawa to provide many ways to specify a search request, such as request a version/versions of an electronic document having specific or unknown time using wild-card characters, since using wild-card characters, such as ‘?’ and ‘*’ within the variable time-stamp would have been useful for indicating meaning in search request.

Regarding dependent claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim 10, the combination of Tagawa and George teaches that the users are able to request a version/versions of electronic document using wild-card characters in a network environment as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly teach the step of displaying a list of versions satisfying said variable time stamp.

Kolb-Proust Archive teaches displaying a list of documents that satisfy the date range (Kolb-Proust Archive, page 2-3).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kolb-Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide a list of versions that satisfy the search request, since it is common sense that the search results should be provided to the user.

Claims 19 and 22-23 are for a computer system performing the method of claims 7 and 10-11, respectively and are rejected under the same rationale.

18. **Claims 12 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tagawa in view of Kolb-Proust Archive, Archive97, Libertarian and Fogg and further in view of George as applied to claims 11 and 23 above, and further in view of “How to Compose a Search” (herein after Compose Search), copyright 1997, pages 1-2.**

Regarding dependent claim 12, which is dependent on claim 11, Tagawa, George, and Kolb-Proust Archive teach the limitations of claim 11 as explained above. Tagawa does not explicitly disclose the step of displaying a list of links in an order specified by a user.

Kolb-Proust Archive teaches displaying a list of links that satisfy the date range in a search result (Kolb-Proust Archive, pages 2-9, the search result includes 5 links (URLs), a document will be shown in page 8 when selecting a link in the search result).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kolb-Proust Archive and Tagawa to provide a list of links

of web resources that satisfy the search request, since it is common sense that the search results should be provided to the user.

However, Kolb-Proust Archive does not explicitly disclose displaying a list of links *in an order specified by a user*.

Compose Search teaches sorting a list of search result that is specified by a user (Compose Search, page 2, second paragraph from the bottom).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Compose Search into Kolb_Proust Archive and Tagawa to organize the display of search result at the user's desires or needs, since Compose Search's sorting would have allowed the user to specify the display of the list of search result.

Claim 24 is for a computer system performing the method of claims 12, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

19. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argue with respect to claims 1, 13, 25 that "neither Tagawa, Sawashima, nor Kolb address the issue of updating, in response to a request, embedded hyperlinks in a version of the electronic document to include a timestamp based on a requested timestamp".

However, the combination of Archive97, Libertarian and Fogg teaches this feature as explained in the rejection above.

Dependent claims 2-12 and 14-24 are dependent on claims 1 and 13 respectively and are therefore rejected under the same rationale.

Conclusion

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Smith et al., US 6,578,078 B1, filed 04/1999, teaches method for referential integrity within web sites.

Ackermann, Jr. et al., US 6,606,653 B1, filed 10/1999, teaches updating of embedded links in world wide web source pages to have new URLs of their linked target web pages after such target web pages have been moved.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu V. Huynh whose telephone number is (571) 272-4126. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S. Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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TVH
July 19, 2005

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PRIMARY EXAMINER
7/21/2005